VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 28 1865.

NO. 442

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for sdvertising in the SemI-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Companies.

The amount of espital stock paid up 60,000 00

ASSETS.

short time leans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal socurity, eight per cent. intorest..... Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Diroc-

cent. interest. Office furniture, iron safo, &c Revenue stamps......

LIABILITIES. 1st. Due and not due to Banks, and

the aggregate *Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencountre. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with deferium tremens. Both cases waiting

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Secretary of the St. Lonis Mutual Life Insurance Company, heing severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in each on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimof invested in real estate security, is upon unim-cumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, ner any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of sald Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance

SAMUEL WILLI, President. Wm. T. Selsy, Secretary. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Publie in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missourl, this 16th day of Yay, 1864. [L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,

Notary Public. STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, dnly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said

deposition is genuine.

In testimony whercof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official scal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I heroby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in thisoffice.

In witness whereof, I have hereto sot way hand and affixed my official seal, the

L.S. day and year above written.
ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor. [No. 58, Original.]
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Fankereat, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Albert C. Honges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank. Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate to the statements of Foreign Insurance Companies," appears of Foreign Insurance Companies," appears of Foreign Insurance Companies, "appears of Foreign Insurance Companies," appears of Foreign Insurance Companies," appears of Foreign Insurance Companies, "appears of Foreign Insurance Companies," appears to be amused with his shrewd hones to matural.

"To-morrow—said to-morrow when I "Depend upon me, my dear friend," said said sponge on you no longer; poor people. Besides, all my port's gons—can't drink eatsup and logwood. I and my wooden leg go to morphism of the provision of Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date heroof. But this license

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor. Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent. Erankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw-329.

MISCELLANY.

[From the St. James' Magazine.]

DREAMLAND.

Out of the sweet old legends Beckons a fair white hand, And silvery, bell-like voices Tell of an unknown land,

Where magic roses blossom
In the evening's golden light.
And the sir is laden with fragrance
From the lilies' silver white.

The trees, with their waving branches, Murmur a fairy song, And the brooklet merrify dances As it ripples and gurgles along.

And tender, enchanting love sougs Fleat on the balmy breeze, And the heart's unspeakable longing By their music iss et at ease.

Would that my stops could reach it, That happy flowery stand, For all my earthly afflictions Would cease in that fairy land.

Oft in my dreams I see it. In its glamour bright and fair, But with daylight's esrliest glimorer It vanishes into air.

From Chamber's Edinburg Journal.

UNCLE GODFREY.

[OONCLUDED.]

That night, Mr. and Mrs. Latimer, when asked George. heir pleasaut guest had gone to hed, and "Not if I can halp it," thought Mr. Lati-

Mr. Latimer, with all his amiability, was much irritated at the brutality and rudeness of the rich, suspicious old hoarder.

"But, my dear Fred," said Mrs. Latimer 'remember the children, and bear with uncle. Remember we have expectations, and do think of those dreadful bills, and how little we have to meet them.

his money l" \$ 231,471 96

"I tell you, Jane, I cannot and will not bear this mean suspicion. My ideal may be somewhat blunted by poverty, but still I am not all earth yet, and bear it I will not. If I am civil to him, remember, Jane, it is

because its is your relation."

The next day was Christmas day, and Uncle Godfrey was led to church triumphantly by Mr. Latimer and the children, and ensconced in a bower of holly, and under an emblazoned rural monument to the memory of Gen. Runagates, a hero of the old American war.

At dinner that day . Uncle Godfrsy was

severe on country churches.
"Too much coughing," he said. "Ugb!
why do you allow that chorus of coughing old women in the aisle? They are all deaf They only come to advertise themselves as wanting new shoes and fresh cloaks. Ugh I know them. How the ducks quacked when you were reading, and how that donkey brayed when you were reading those bans, as if rejoicing at another fool's mar-Latimer, you shoot over the psople's heads. What on earth do your chaw-bacons eare about the Antinomian sect and the errors of the Welsh Pelagius. Bali! Follow them into their daily life; they don't know how to live on earth yet; make them fit for that before you go any further. You girl don't you grin there, but give me some beer. Jane, do you teach Dora to eat with her knife, and George to throw bread-crumbs at little Willie? Thank Heaven I'm n bach-

At whist, his favorite game, Uncle Godfrey was still more terrible. He always refused to take dummy. He stamped with his wooden log if his partner forgot the thirteenth card, or lost a trick by any mo-mentary absence of mind. If the game of success, he grew malicious and openly hinted that his opponeut was losing on pur pose to please him-an insult to bis play and Mr. Latimer resented the accusation.

'They always do it at the Fitzsimmonses,' eplied Uncle Godfrey, "I never lose there They let me win shillings, in hopes one day they'll turn to guineas; but I'll outlive them yet. That Fitzsimmons is weak in hie chest. By the hy, how's your chest, Latimer? I thought your voice wenker than it used to he. George, don't make

you ever flog that boy?" Uncle," said Mrs. Latimer at hreakfast on the seventh day of the visit, "I have arranged with Mrs. Benson to go to-morrow to see Melcomb-it is one of our show places; you must not return without seeing

"Hate show places, cold, damp rooms isey, pompous house-keepers, too proud to I go back to-morrow.

"To morrow!" cried Mr. and Mrs. Latimer in a breath, for they had grown accustomed to the old bachelor's brusquerie, and began to be amused with his shrewd hones

ting late. You'll be a happy family to- ha! O dear, O dear, what an eccentric bo

great jointed black serpent. Uncle Godfrey mounted into a second class carriage, and shook all the Latimers by the hand.

The train slid off.

'Well, somehow or other, I miss him,'

said Mrs. Latimer. Her husband did not assent very warmly to his wife's remark. An odd thought had struck him as the children ran laughing and bounding on before their father and mother.

Her husband did not assent very warmly pencs to pay."

"How jolly!" said George, leaping up and clapping his hands.

Mr. Latimer, as he counted out the money, "bow strange it would be if, instead of dying with a struggle and a wrench, or in should come in black letters warning us, on a certain day and hour, to be at the nearest railway station. Then, that we should go, after a calm but ineffably solemn farewell, and at the appointed hour a mysterous black train, spirit-driven, should arrive, and an irresistible influence should force us then to mount into the earriags, and be borne off swiftly

quietly, into the inscrutable far distance." "Oh, Fred, how can you think of such nothing very horrid things?" said Mrs. Latimer. hamper. "Well, do you know some how or other, l

"And so do we," cried the children.
"Poor Uncle Godfrey," said "Tot."
"Will he ever come to see us again?"

their pleasant guest lind gone to hed, and "Not if I can halp it," thought Mr. Lnti-all 'the house was quiet, discussed Uncle mer, clinching his teeth, and looking ne sternly as he could.

III. THE CARRION CROWS.

Exactly twelve months from the date of that visit Uncle Godfrsy was found dead in frey sometimes. Farewell. his arm chair, in his solitary chambers at the Adelphu. It is probable that his had been dend for several days, for though the laundress had neglected to inform the neigh "My dear Jane," said her husband, "I bors, no light had been seen in the room for could do anything for your sake and for the three nights. Singular enough, it was reehildren's, but I really cannot bear this man's insolence. Every kind word he attributes to our hopes of his monsy—bother his money!"

In this money!"

The buildren's his money and for the money and for the semilar that the deceased had laterly shown some desire to be more social, and had even appeared spectrally one night in full dress at the door of the gentleman, on the first floor, who was, however, just start-

> ner room resembled an immense mouse-trap, for it was strewn with pounds of bacon and sections of cheap cheese. A missr and a millionaire—Nehuchaduszzar driven from men, Sardanapalus grown careful, seemed to have inhabited these chambers together Oh, what misery and deadness of heart and deprivation of sweethome pleasures | what scorn for, or insans blindness to love and home, were evidenced in that sordid solitude, inthat votuntary prison, in that splended

> bastile! It was too late. The hoarder had been torn from his hoard by no murderer or thirst, but by the great severer of all luman ties. After Godfrey Dodson's faneral his will was read at the office of his lawyess, Mesers. Fox & Shekell.

> No one was present but the Fitzsimmon ses; but they vero all thereble of a man; Mrs. F., a vulgar, strongmind ed wommn, who was alternately smiles and tears; and the three Misses F., all apparently of the same age, and only distinguish able apart by the graduated redness of their noses, and the comparative hardness of their spinster faces.

They were all in black, and looked like the Fates, wanting only the wheel, the distaff and the scissors. They were all shrouded in crape; they all wore coarse black kid gloves too big for them, and with great black poddy fingers an inch too long.

If grief could be expressed by crape, the Fitzsimmonses were henrt-broken. were swathed in crape; there was a topheavy banner of erape on Fitzsimmon's hat; there were wisps of crape on Mrs. F.'s bon went well and there was any long sequence net; they gloried in erape. They looked like the family of a young undertaker who had just secured a small furneral, and was proud of the business.

The room was one of those drab-colored dingy lawyers' rooms, walled in with deed boxes—the black earcophagi of extinct for-tunes; the ceiling black with smoke, the eocoa-nut matting dirty, and splashed with

After a good deal of wbispering with the clerks, and running in and out with law papers, Mr. Fox sat down, chuckled solemnly, that noise with the humming-top. Jane, do opened the will, rubbed his hands, and be

gan to read. It was very short. The deceased had left five thousand pounds to the Fitzsimmonses, all his china and pictures also to them; and nothing to the poor Latimers hut his wooden leg, which was to be sent to them as n renembrance.

the black forest of crape rustled with satis tell you anything; willing enough to take faction. Every one got up and shook hands largs fees; hurried, and see nothing. No, with the lawyer. Mr. Fox poured them with the lawyer. Mr. Fox poured them deceased had left all his money to the Latiench out a glass of sherry, and then poured himself out one, and drank their health. the Filzimmonses—oubject, however, to the Then there was n universal enlogy of the payment of ten years' arrears of rent for the "dear deceased" and some unnecessary wiping of eyes, till they all looked red and un-

came—and meant what I said. Sponge on Mr. Fox, rubbing his hands as undertakers you no longer; poor people. Besides, all do after a successful- funeral; "depend upon the memory of the late Godfrey Dod-

morrow, old Uncle Godfrey back in his ing l"

The Fitzsimmonses sniggled maliciously. IV. THE LEGACY.

The train came aliding in, curving like a wortby Mr. L's ready money. And now it wanted three days to the time of paying the interest on his life insurance for his wife, hook all the Latimers by the hand.

Death has already hoisted the storm signal sympathy or love in the family, every one for me. Good by. Don't let the children eat too much. When I die I shall leave you a set of china, just to remember me. Good as they sat around the fire after dinner, dishouse. by, Latimer; good-by Dora, dear, good-by, Jane, my love; good by Willy, pet; good-by, George—I liked my visit, though you did let me win at whist?"

The train all left and ball left and Willie nestled on the lootstool. Suddle wing and Willie nestled on the lootstool. Suddle wing and Willie nestled on the lootstool. denly the door was opened, and Susan came in. "If you please, sir, there is a large hamper come from the station; six and two

"Hurrah! here's my knifs, papa," cried

"Its china!" said Dora.

"Give me soms of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious

Mr. Latimer cut the red rape. The hamper was full of hay, and on the hay was a sealed letter in Uncle Godfrey's handwritng. Mr. Latimer tore it open. The conentaran thus:

"Dear Latimer: I found out the tricks and lumbug of the Fitzsimmonses. My visit taught me to respect and love you and anc. I have been a fool to live as I have lone; but it is too late to nlter now. The keepsake I send is rather curious in its mechanism. Think of old cross Uncle God-

"GODFREY DODSON." In a moment Mr. Latimer's hand plunged nto the hay, and drew out, not a casket, nor box, or bag of gold, but Uncle Godfrey's

For a moment Mr. Latimer remained as if turned to stone, and grasping the wooden leg in his hand. Then the color mounting to his face, he oried sternly: "George, run and ask the cook for the bill-

hook from the wood houss"
George ran. Mrs. Latimer siezed her husband's arm. "Don't, Fred, don't; it is cruel.
But what could we expect?"

"Selfish, heartless old miser!" cried her husband, stamping his foot. "What right had he to come and mock and tempt us, and insult us with this vile thing? Was he not hard and frozen, and useless snough in his lifetime, but must be rise from his very grave to strike a pang into our hearts, at such a moment, too, of pain and anxiety? George ran in at this moment with a

reavy, sharp bill-hook. "Thus," said Latimer, with a cleaving blow, "do I doom his cruel present to its only real use, to feed the fire and perish, as he memory of all useless, relfish men will

As he said this, Latimer lopped off the peg end of the leg, and thrust it into the fire, where it instantly broke into a rejoicing hlnze. At the second blow the bill-hook struck deep in the wood, and refused to go further. Taken out and restruck, there was a metallic sound, as if it had reached some iron screw. On looking, it was evident that a small flat box had somehow or other been slid into the center of the block. The astonishment and excitsment grew tremen-

George ran for the meat saw, and two ekillful cross cuts disclosed a small flat tinhox soldered down. What could it be? Mr. Latimer got a sardine knife, and ripthousand pounds in closely-wedged bank notes. One thousand pounds' worth were They labelled "Jane," another thousand, "Frederick:" a third thousand, "Willy:" a fourth thousand, "Dora;" a fifth thousand, "Tot." On many of them there were crumpy blisters, as if a tear or two had fallen on the pa-

> How can I describe the joy and grntitude of the good people; how Mr. Latimer kissed Mrs. Latimer, then all the children; and how the children danced for jey, and blessed dear Unele Godfrey.

V. AN IMPORTANT AFTER THOUGHT. Two days after this, a tall, neatly-dressed in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paskeleton of a man presented himself at the per, under the editorial control of the Rev. Ep

office of Messrs. Fox & Shekell. He was shown in Mr. Fox's private room.

"Mr. Fox," said he, "I am File, of the firm of File & Rasper, Clement's Inn. Latterly,

ve did the greater part of the late Mr. Dodson's business, as I dare say you know. I have here a will of the deceased, three years later than the one in your possession. It was properly signed and attested in the presence of myself and partner. It is dated, you The Fitzsimmonses thrilled with delight; see, the February of last year. The deceased died in October."

In this will, so tardy in turning up, the chambers in the Adelphi, and several large donations to orphan asylums. The residue, £14 Ss. 4d., was only paid to indignant Mr. Fitzsimmons, who heaped his feeble spite

row. Glad of it, nin't-yon, Dorn? George, Parker, taind you began this matter early come here and polish my wooden leg. Will to-morrow morning. I shall pack up our her the other night, laying down a book on the Claret Country, that he bad been reading, for he has given up eatsup and logwood low, and is curious in bis wines, "I have ound an excellent simile for Uncle Godfrey. When a vineyard proprietor wants to get specially good Clos Vougeot, he places the surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the dato heroof. But this license may be revoked if it shall he made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The train came sliding in, curving like a large properties with the special content with the date heroof. But this license more sorry to part with the cards the filing of the statements were sorry to part with the special content with the special 'You won't see me again," he eaid; "I did not know.

same manner, the purse essence, far, far from shan't see many more winters. Admiral When a master is sad, if there is any the outer crust of ice.'

Never meet trouble half way, but let him

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, lt has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th dsy of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is

24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and n the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINELR, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw&m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, it has been made known to mo

that RICHARD WILLIAMS did, on the the day of February, 1865, kill and murder John Neal, at Centro, Metcalfe county, and has John Neal, at Centro, Metessie County, fled from justice;
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the sald Richard Williams, and his delivery te the jailer of Metealfe county within one year from the date hereof:

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort. Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort. Ben. Chase. Clerk, Frankfort.

of:
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and cansed
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 29th
day of February A. D. 1865, and in the

3d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 14, 1865-sw3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Nerth-western Citios and Towns. But one change of

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at Charles Ilaydon, Clark, Frankfort. 12 A. M. and 12:30 p. M. Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at Chss. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Loxington for Nicholasville, daily, Wm. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort, Wm. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort. Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M. Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, Coundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARAIVE Nicholasville.11:40 A. M. Covlagton6:00 P. M. Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati...... 7:00 P. M. St. Louis.... 10:46 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time or Supper at Cincinnati.

Mr. Latimer got a sardine knife, and ripping it open, discovered that it was full of paper. A further search disclosed five taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. Rufns K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield. taking the 2:00 F. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapelis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked throught Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickots, apply at the effices of the Compsny at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

II. P. RANSOM,

II. P. RANSOM,

III. P. RANSOM,

Gen'l Ticket Agent. March 10, 1865-tf

Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, EENTUCKY.

The WESTEAN PAESSYTEAIAN will be published WARD P. HUMPHARY and the Roy. STEPHEN YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fash-ioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict alegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the Uni the States, and to the Nation in the perile through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Chnrch,—its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will he made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adher-ence to its General Assembly and to its Instituions and Agoncies for the spread of the Gospel.
It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for he people of this country, and that the Union f those States is the condition without which the life of the natiou cannot he saved. This sentito the religious pross, while political controver-sy and discussion will be left to the secular pa-

A digost of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Snnday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place

the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the argent solicitation of their brethren-ministers and ruling elders, from uarious parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its colmns. They now call upon all who approve the bject to give a wide circulation to the paper.
Thans—Three dollars a year) if paid in ad-

TEAMS—Three dollars a year) if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not pald within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky. Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding,-Headquarters, Lonisville, Ky.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,-Headquarters, in the field. SECOND DIVISION.

Brlgadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,-Headquarters, Munfordvillo, Ky. Executive, Military, and Judicial Di

rectory of the State of Kentucky. We publish, for the information of our rea ers, the following Directory of all the depart ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department. GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY S OFFICE. E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarks. "Ancient Governor." Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. A Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort.
D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wines Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

David R. Haggard, Frankfort, Wm. T. Samnels, Frankfort, Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY ORNERAL John M. Harlan, Frankfort. PUBLIC PRINTER

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort. PUBLIC BINDER H. M. MoCarty, Frankfort.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Milltary Department. ADJUTANT OENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Liudssy, Adjutant General, Frankfort, John B. Tilford, Assistant Adjutant General,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Phomas N. Lindsey Jr., Clerk, Frankfort QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. Samuel G Suddarth, Quartermaster Genera

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort. Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnanee Clerk, Rt Arsenal,

Frankfort.

Judicial Department. COURT OF APPEALS

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort

JUNOES OF CIRCUIT COURTS. 1st Dist.—C. S. Marsball, Bandville. 2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville. 3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg. 4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen. 4th Dist.—A. W. Granam, Bowninggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Kinkfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg 11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland. 15th Dist-T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville. Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'R ATTORNEYS. 1st Dist .-- P. D. Yeiser, Padueah. 2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton 3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford. 4tb Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin. 5th Diet.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon. 6th Dist.--M. II. Owsley, Burksville. 7th Dist.--J. R. Dupuy, Louisville. 8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort. 9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington. 10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg. 11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling. 12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. Il 13th Dist.—W. S. Downsy, Lexington. 14th Dist.—John Barrett, Honderson. 15th Dist-J. H. C. Sandidgo, Burksville.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing ton and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR. By the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenne

Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

It order to comply with the terms of this law,
Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complled with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort
T. C. KYTE, Agent. August 19, 1864.

Burning of Columbia, S. C.

The Correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the origin of the fires at Columbia and Charlotte:

It was discovered oa advancing through the city that Wade Humpton had had large quantities of cotton piled in the street. The bales had been cut open, the cotton pulled out loosely, and remained all rendy for the torch . In several places it was actually on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which had scattered the cotton through the trees, and on the house tops and piazzas, and verandahs, the effect being in many places as if a snow-storal had fallen on the city. The fire had been set to the cotton, the citizens eaid by Wheeler's men, who were the last to leave the town. The wind abating, the efforts which our men made to extinguish the flames were apparently successful Toward evening a strong south-westerly gale | The, Rebel Government-Legislation in came up, which fanned the emouldering embers, and the half extinguished cotton into a blaze, and wasted the newly hurning tusts of the cotton on to the roots and into the open windows and doors of the houses through a large portion of the city. At the same time a man who had a store filled with provisions which belonged to the rehel Government, and to which our soldiers were helping themselves, himself set his store on fire. From the harning cotton, which had blown oring, every-where, to arrest the flames, the wildly about, and in either case making no effort to stop the fire. Our escaped prisoners were to be seen rushing to the houses of those who had befriended them, and calling on the soldiers for help, and they worked along and earnestly to save the property of those who had been kind to their comrades. Before morning, however, nearly the whole city was in ashes. Nearly three thousand houses had been destroyed. The old Capitol was burned, and the new one somewhat damaged. The bank-note and Treasury buildings, where the rebel notes were enall the hotels. Only one church was des-

From Columbia we marched toward Charlotte, destroying the rnilroad as we went. The 20th Corps entered Winnshorough on the 21st, about forty-two miles from Columthe town, some of the largest buildings were found to be on fire. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the houses had been fired by Mrs. Landerdale who had a quantity of cotton stored in the building, and which she said "she would destroy to keep the Yankees from getting it." In this way a large dozen men, has, as the history of all corpo Here we found many rebels from Charleston who had moved their household furniture, &c., to a safe place (as they thought) from Yankee invasion. The town was carefully

The Red River Expedition.

our lines.

In the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the United States, appellants, vs seventy-two hales of cotton Elizabeth Alexander, claimant, was elabo rately argued by the respective counsel and decided; Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion of the court.

A large quantity of cotton was seized upon land by a naval force, (Rear Admiral D. D. Porter commanding.) which had asceuded Red river, in Louisiana, and the portion in question having been carried to Illinois,

Elizabeth Alexander, claiming to be loyal owner of the cotton, intervened in that court, and the decision was rendered in her favor, and, consequently, adversely to United States and the naval captors. The United States appealed, and in the ar gument before the Supreme Court, among other highly important questions, the point was discussed as to the validity, under the prize laws, of a naval capture not made within tide-water limits.

The Chief Justice and that there could he no seizure as prizes of war, of private property, by the navy on the inland waters of the United States, or on land, since the acts of Congress of IS6I, 1862, 1863 and 1864. The cotton in question was not, therefore, prize of war. This disposed of the claims of the naval captors, under the prize laws of the United States. But it did not necessarily follow that the cotton was to go back to the owner. If the canture which was made prejudiced the loval owner. she has a recourse in the act of I2th March, 1863, section 3, under which she may, any time within two years after the war, recover in the Court of Claims. The court thought that this property should have been turned over to the Treasury agents, to be disposed of under the act o 12th March referred to, applicable to captured and abandoned property.

The libel in the Illinois court was dis

missed, and the status of the cotton is understood to be similar to that of property ahandoned by rebel owners, or taken possession of by miscellaneous military seizures, and euhject to the general regulations

governing euch interests.

Ae this decision will fix the rule for millions of dollare' worth of property captured by the navy under like circumetaaces, it is

quite important. In answer to an argument that the territory where the ecventy-two bales of cotton, ia question, was seized was conquered or loyal territory, from the fact that an elec-tion was held, or attempted to be held, at the time of the seizure, the Chief Justice said the argument did not hold, as the territory was in possession of the enemy, and the cotton was seized in the midst of actual hostilities; that the enemy continued to hold it; that the Government was repulsed; hence an election, held under euch circum stances, had no force or effect, was not legal and conferred no rights. All elections held in that portion of Louisiann where the authority of the Government lins been asserted, where the flag floats unmolested, were legal .- Wash. Republican.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.

Wigfall ."A Curse to His Country." Senator Wigfall, who has been pursuing a very extraordinary and very reprehensible course during the whole of the present session, of Congress, ecemed inspired, in his didn't think enough had been taken out. speech of Tuesday night, by a desire to surpass all his previoue offences against the Judge Merrick, eimply saying that he 'wnnt es, without counting the indirect taxes on public interests. His speech was violent, of to let him see the difference between a luxuries. With respect to the willingness

infinitely higher than he in the public confidence. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as "a one horse concern," (where were our Senators that they had no word of rebuke?) denounced the press, poured out his hitterness upon the President, and de-

the hattle. Little did we then expect, when the war should indeed come, to see him pursue the course which has made his further service during the session now about to close aa evil and a curse to his country.

Secret Session.

There has probably been nothing in the proceedings of the rebel Congress which exnibits more clearly the rapid progress which that body has made toward pure oligarchy, than the practice in which it now constant ly indulges, of transacting all business of importance in "secret sessioa." In the earlier part of the war, nothing was discussed in this way, except matters actually pertainfrom the bales, the city was soon on fire in as many as twenty places, the soldiers endeavarmies in the field; but during the last two years, nothing, or next to aothing, has been citizens either sullenly looking on or rushing debated with open doors, except declaratory resolutions, addresses, and proclamations Ae soon as a bill is brought up which promises to affect any important interest, or introduce any important change, the first whimper of opposition to it is a signal for going into "secret session," and from this moment nothing more is heard of the measure until t has been either enacted or rejected.

We need hardly say that a body legislating in secret is oligarchy in one of its most odious forms-the forms which has made the history of Venice a record more hateful to liberty than that of any Enropean desgraved and printed, were entirely hurned. potism. A despot, let his conduct he ever so The Sisters of Mercy Home was burned, and outrageous, nt least assumes openly the responsibility of his nots, and presents himself to the public eye as a shining mark for criticism and reprobation. But an assembly which makes lawe behind lock and key is in reality, a despot, who has not only good rid of his conscience, but of all sensibility hia, on the Charlotte Road. On entering to the feelings, wishes or ideas of his fellowmen. An assembly, in which the action of its individual members is concealed from the public gaze, is, in fact, or may readily become, the most tremendous engine of tyr uni or responsibility, divided among even a dozen men, has, as the history of all corpoportion of this very pretty town was burned. ration shows, no terrors for any body, and practically places no restraint on misconduct. When divided amongst two or three hundred, it is, of course, still more powerless, when, as is the case under the system taken care of, and the guards left by Gener- of "secret societies," the precise share of al Geary were sent by the rebels, when they each member of a legislature, in the formaentered the town after us, unharmed into tion of its decisione, cannot be fixed, the public practically loses all control over it

It might, we think, he fairly argued that the representative system could never have succeeded in very large communities without the accompaniment of publicity. first great experiment of it, that of the English House of Commons, cannot be said to have proved satisfactory until the practice of reporting the debates had begun. Previous to that, the Government of Great Britnin was an oligarchy in all but the aame, and the iafluence of popular opinion on legislation was nil. Since then Parliament has been rapidly reduced to subjection to the popular will, and an entirely new character has been infused into the law-making powwas there libelled ns prize of war by naval er. So that it may now be said to be one of capture, in the District Court of the United the fundamental canons of the constitution-States for the Northern District of Illinois, al system, that the representative shall always speak and vote under the eye of his constituents, and shall not withdraw any of

his official acts, except in cases previously

defined, from their scrutiny and criticism. We may safely consider the disregard of his rule by the Confederate Legislature at this early period of its existence as a very ignificant and unmistakable indication of the nature of the system of Government which the Southern leaders intended, had their attempt succeeded to establish a Con ederacy. Of their dislike to a broad Demcracy like ours, we have been long aware. But the recent proceedings of their Congress prove that even a Government of freeholders was not what they aimed at, but a Government of wealthy men, large landed proprietors-what, in short, Aristotle calle an oligarchy, without any responsibility, or and show of responsibility to the rest of the community. Governor Brown, in his ate message, denounces the "secret session as part of that machinery created by the Richmond leaders for the destruction of Southern liberty," in very strong terms, and demands that they shall be ahundoned, and hat all legislative proceedings shall be pubic, so that the country may know by whom and by what argumente the various measures of government are assailed or degraded, and for what reasons and with what views

bey are passed. Much of the practical interest of this mater ie of course destroyed by the probability that the present Confederate Congress is the last that will ever meet. But it will, nevertheless, always possess coasiderable imporance for the philosopher and historian, as a the Confederacy would have run, had it succeeded-of the secret aims of its lending managers, and in fact as a key to many of the most singular problems of "this strange eventful history."—N. Y. Times.

Auother Case.

Agate, the Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, follows up his account of "Secessionists Rebuked" which appeared in our last issue, with another Case

"General Spinner's letter to the Nashville cools culls up another performance of his. shortly after the passage of the first tax bill Judge Merrick, then of the Dietrict Supreme Court (son-in law to vinegary and venera-ble ex-Governor and would-be Governor Wickliffe, of Keutucky), wrote to complain of the deduction of his tax from the amount of his salary, and entered into an elaborate argument to prove that Congress had no be equal to the property-income of Great right to diminish his salary during his intime Gen. Spinner received a letter from a die classthough the former possesses less ac Delaware Judge suggesting that there was cumulated property. Suppose a tax laid some 'nistake in deducting his tax, as he corresponding to the English, of three shill-

hegged to suggest to Judge Merrick that Congress might upeet his d-d court!'

his hitterness upon the President, and demanded that he and the Vice President Chase The Secretary sent for the Treasurent Manual that he and the Vice President Chase The Secretary sent for the Treasurent Manual that he and the Vice President Chase The Secretary sent for the Treasurent Manual that the Annual that the Annual that the Manual that the There is, perhaps, not a patriot in the fellow entered the office, looking for all the land who will not think that Mr. Wigfall world like a great good-humored bull-dog, should himself take the advice he gives, Mr. Chase quietly handed him the letter, and resign his seat in the Seaate. Had he 'Well,' said the Treasurer. 'Well,' said the Gereat deal of time would have been saved to Secretary, 'You wrote it?' 'Yes; hut, Mr. that body, which has been for more than the search of the session, a Secretary, but—but—if I'd known he that body, which has been far worse than going to send it to you, I'd have made it—a the least annoying. And, as he justly arwasted. One of the last speeches which good deal worse! Mr. Chase did his best to gues, it is hard to fix a limit to the amount came forward and contradict the statement, the writer heard in the old United States look solemn, and understook the line of pa-Senate was from Mr. Wigfall, in which he ternal remonstrance. 'But, General, there defied the North and almost invited them to ought to he proper official courtesy, at least, thought,' persisted the obdurate Treasurer. Mr. Chase still looked as solemn as he could. Well, General, all I have to say is that while your letter is very pertiaent to the subject, I'm afraid it was very impertinent to the Judge!' Pretty soon thereafter Judge America. A foreign traveler in our Union, Merrick learned that there was more than not seeing so much of the signs of accumuhe dreamt in the Treasurer's letter. gress did 'upset his d-d court!' and since that day he has had an trouble with the rate the national wealth. But it must be Treasurer about salaries.

European News. New York, March 21.-The steamer City of London with Liverpool advices via Queenstown to the 9th inst., has arrived. It is reported that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, is firmly resolved on maintaining he Empire of Mexico and the honor of the

The London Star repudiates the rumors of possible war between Eagland and Amer-

The French Minister of Public Instructon fenders his resignation, but Napoleon re-

that turning point which places us within final scene and the part we eight of the shall be called on to play in it if the Federal Government maintains a quarrel with England in the shape of claims which she loes not acknowledge. The question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether they can to war with us with a fair prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will!

The Times argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately on the conclusion of peace. But it will be for English statesmen, at the proper time. to see that the quarrel is not allowed to hang over till it suits American con

The Times city article alludes to probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the dullness in exchange, consequent on the heavy supplies of Federal honds to the Continent, and the arrival at New York of the cotton captured at Savannah.

M. De Montholon has been appointed French Minister 10 Washington, and M. Dano Minister to Mexico.

The Locality of the Last Ditch.

We should not be surprised if, when Richmond had fallen, and the discomfited leaders ably, as far as needed, he raised from sales of the insurrection had been driven from every city and almost every house in the four series of issues say 100,000,000 or 150,-South, they might still find one safe place 000,000 each—the first series of one hundred of retreat. It is in the State of New Jersey, aud among the members of its legislature, whose devotion to the rebellion seems to be as ardent as that of any journalist at Richmond, and whose hatred of the loval army as maligaant as that of any bushwhacker

This New Jersey Legislature has receally tion agent, while endeavoring to dispose of distinguished itself by voting against the present issue as rapidly as possible, does amendment of the constitution which pro- not wish to convey the idea that there will poses to remove from the statute-book the be no more of the 7-30 loan, as Mr. McCul odious cause of this bloody civil war. It loch will doubtless decide that the people has had the proud satisfaction also, recently shall be allowed to continue their subscripsuffrage to the brave Jerseymen in the field, who are exposing life and limb in defence of the constitution and the government. But the degrading littleness of its spirit was, perhaps, most strikingly exhibited the other day, when a bill was before the Assembly live of a epeedy resumption of specie payments, will favor those having longer lime to postplode the inacting feeling themselves aggrioved by the Assessor's valuation, to appear before the Mayor and Counil of the city of Frankfort, at their Council Chamber, at a meeting to he held on the 1st Monday in April as me to incorporate an association in Sussex couny, for raising a monument to those actives of the county who had fallen in the aillitary

service, eagaged "in the suppression of the

present unholy rebellion. As soou as the preamble was read, a Mr. Ilist jumped up and moved that the word 'unholy'' be stricken out, and his Denaocrat c friends carried the amendment. It was then moved successively by loyal members these there were on the rolls: officers, 993 to insert 'wicked and causeless," "cause-enlisted men, 7,692. ese" alone, and finally so mild a term as 'unjustifiable," hut the same majority, by a solid vote, refused to coudemn the rebellion n even that milk-aad-water way. At length one of their own number moved to insert the word "righteous," which unquestionably expressed their real feelings, but not enough of them were sufficiently bold to declare Union votes "righteous" was also rejected. Yet they had deliberntely declared that the rehellioa was neither unholy nor wicked. aor causeless, nor unjustifiable, and only the fear of political consequences prevented before they could be exchanged. them from declaring that it was righteous.-

The Ability To Pay Taxes.

The London Economist and the Saturday Review-neither of them at all partial to ery suggestive indication of the course that call attention to an important economical fact, developed by this war-the immense wealth of the population of the Free States. The Economist, in a recent able article on the subject of our "ability to bear taxation, demonstrates, as if against the popular opin on of England, our enpacity to bear easily \$6,000,000,000 annual taxation. The writer statee that the great peculiarity of American society has not been understood in Europe—that is the large number of peo-ple with an income say of \$500. There are not, he admite, a hody of men, representing, for instance, such an amount of property as is represented by the British Parliament but there are a far larger number of smal property holders with taxable incomes than n England. Reckoning the average wages of the American laborers and small farmer at \$1,50 a day, which he believee to be low estimate, and the number of families in the Uniou at five and a half millious, he thinks the wage-income of America would Britain. The income of our middle class he cumbency of the office. About the same estimates as equal to that of the British mid lings on the pound, he concludes that £120, "The General sent a copy of this letter to 000,000 could be raised here from direct tax-

bling. Hedoes not see why an American emply declared that he had taken many "farmer," or artisan should not he willing prisoners during his wild career in Kentucky, to pay for the American nationality, or dig-"The Judge was immensely indignant, and sent the letter to the President. The President or safety, or whatever we consider it do not know what Sue regarded as kind dent referred it in due course to Secretary as much as the British banker's clerk treatment, yet we do not believe that a sinfor the British—namely, three shillings on the pound. Grumblings there would be, but fellow entered the office, looking for all the there are grunblings also from English rate- tify to the falsity of this statement. We do candid conclusion is that the European pub- kindness, indeed! He murdered them

authority as the Economist has admitted grnvc .- Louisville Journal. what has long been claimed by the financiers of America-the immense productiveness of lahor and cousequent wealth of lated wealth, though finding every mark of individual well-being, is disposed to underborne in mind that the immensely larger portion of the wealth of every country is produced each year. The profits of the annual lahor in America are immense. We have always understood here that the capacity of this country to hear taxation and thus pay debts, could hardly be measured. With a wise eystem of taxatioa, falling especially on luxuries, and large objects, a steady accumu lation by fixed legislation of a sinking fund each year, and the raising money for the war as little as possible by currency, and as much as possible by loans, we shall bear even two thousand millions of debt as easily as poorer countries in Europs bear their hundreds of thousands. The whole people fuses to accept it.

The London Times says: "The signs of Confederate exhaustion have brought us to enough to endure immense taxation. Who can doubt the financial ability with such rs sources, backed by such loyal impulses of the people to meet the indehtedness of the Government.-N Y. Com. Path-Finder.

From the Philadelphin Press, March 11. One Hundred and Fifteen Millions of 7 30s.

Nearly 115 millions of the popular 7-30 Loan had been disposed of up to Snturday night last, and not more than 56 millions of this particular loan yet remain. It will be horne in mind that the notes now sold have a little less than two and a half years to run pefore they mature, when the valuable private ilege occurs of their convertibility into 5-20 honds, which have five years to run from An gust 15, 1867. It is generally believed that our new and able Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, favors the present popular system of distributing Government loans, as now founiliar to the people Therefore it is to be expected that, after the present issue of 7-30s is exhausted the eale will be continued upon a new issue having a longer period to run before the val-uable privilege of convertibility into 5-20 bonds occurs to them. The six huadred millions just authorized by Congress will probof the 7-30 loan, divided up into three or four series of issues say 100,000,000 or 150,and fifty millions maturing say one year la ter than the present old issue, and so on making each series mature one year later than the previous one, and if holders required the loan to be paid at unnturity, the demand could be met by receipts from internal evenue and other sources. The subscrip-

The Prisoners at Wilmiugton.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Wilmington, March 10th, as follows:

The whole number of prisoners received hers under the late exchange was 8,684. Of

The reasons are given for the deficiency to make up the ten thousand prisoners promised by the officere of exchange: First, many descried and exchanged themselves before they could be delivered. Secondly, some died and were left by the wayside, where no mark, save a small mound, shows their last resting place. Others, and not a lew, were them openly, and so, with the aid of the put off the train in a moribund state, being incumbrances, and were afterward found, and died in our bands. Quite a number, ac cording to the confession of the Rebel offi cers, died after the rolls were made out, and

There were two thousand stretcher pa tients, who were unable to eit up. Of this class about fifteen have died daily upon an average since coming into our hauds; about half the number who died daily while in Rebel hands. A large number of these are unable to give their names or the command this country-have taken occasion lately to to which they have been attached in consequence of physical and mental dehility Some have become entirely demented by their dreadful eufferings from exposure and etarvation. For these reasons many who have passed from their dreadful captivity averely to die under the folds of the old flag will forever remain among the "unknown All othere have their graves properly mark ed. But a few had clothee on, or anything in the shape of papers, letters or memoran da, about their persons, by which they could be identified. Many had on merely a pair of ragged drawers; some, Dr. Barnee states, were entirely naked

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TO-NIC .- We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dysnepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it Remedy.

For eale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O June 27, 1864-336-tw&wly.

unpatriotic, and censurable in the highest degree; devoted to the advocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who stand infinitely higher than he in the public con-

payers, and yet the poorest pay with little op-position. There might be many difficulties Mundy acted upon the principle, "Dead men ia collecting, but experience and ingenuity tell no tales," and he brutally murdered would gradually perfect modes of raising the every Federal soldier or Union citizen who taxes which would be the most effective and was so unfortunate as to become his captive. being County Court day, the following valuable of indirect taxes on luxuries which might for the lips of the dead are mute. Sue be raised from so rich a people. His final Mundy treated prisoners kindly! A strange between the co-ordinate branches of the Government. 'But I said exactly what I thought,' persisted the obdurate Treasurer. We are glad that so eminent a financial support the correctly the thought,' persisted the obdurate Treasurer. We are glad that so eminent a financial support the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the poor ehelter of even a rude and shallow not consider the correctly the cold blood, and left the mangled bodies of James Hurlan, dec'd, in the city of Frank-form the cold blood, and left the mangled bodies of James Hurlan, dec'd, in the city of Frank-form the cold blood, and left the mangled bodies of James Hurlan, dec'd, in the city of Frank-form the cold blood, and left the mangled bodies of James Hurlan, dec'd, in the city of Frank-form the cold blood, and left the mangled bodies of James Hurlan, dec'd, in the city of James Hurlan, dec'd

> hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States hold piracy. And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Vaa Winkle repose of four years, and hegins to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be that the Confederates are hut pirates. For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freehooters that ever scuttled n ship, and now John Bull-thaa whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Coafederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of International law, after npon the study of International law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—Cleveland Herald.
>
> To merly occupied hy deceased as a law office, and hy A. C. Keenon for the State Bindery. It contains four large rooms, besides two garret rooms, with n good hack yard. A. C. Keenon owns the other half of this property, and I am authorized to sell the whole of it.

WANTED.

SITUATION as Governess in a private family cither in Frankfort, or in its vicinity, hy lady. References given. Inquire at this office.

J. R. GRUNDY

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT 205 MAIN STREET.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 20 .- Gm.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES. LATEST EDITION,

TOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 percepy. This is the last Edition. Feb. 7, 1865-3m.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort. AVING engaged the services of an sxcellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every merning, fresh light bread het from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will he furnished any hour at Pierson's cld stand, on St. Clair street, one door held Express Office. A.J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865-2w.

Appeal Meeting.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX PAYERS. has had the proud satisfaction also, recently of voting against an act to give the right of suffrage to the brave Jerseymen in the field, loan further than to postpoue the maturity shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions without changing the nature of the suffrage to the brave Jerseymen in the field, loan further than to postpoue the maturity shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions without changing the nature of the ing to law, notice is hereby given to all persons of Congress, approved on the third instant, entification also, recently shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions without changing the nature of the ing to law, notice is hereby given to all persons of Congress, approved on the third instant, entified the property for the property for the present year, according to the several acts heretofore.

JNO. R. GRAHAM, C. B. C. March 24, 1805-td.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

TILERE will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at ½ past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock Holders.

8. C. BULL, Treasuror.

March 14, 1865-td

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE! MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY of all styles, from latest puterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings

and Charms.
Also, manufactures and keeps constantly or hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Watterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of halr they wish matched, and the price of any of the ahove articles, can have them sent hy express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them hy payng return express.

PERFUMERY of all kinds Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damorest's Skirt Elevators and

Rooms ou Main Street, opposite the Christian Church
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
Duc. 2, 1864-sw4m.

PILES! A SURE CURE

VERY EODY is being cured of this distress-E VERY EODY is being cur-ing discase by the use of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it: Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Lonisville, and

Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnnti, O., both were cured after using one pet of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strick strengthene the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles.

Ing to try it.
Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Mnnufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnuti,

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy? Mny 25, 1864-w&tw1y-325.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

Y virtue of the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, rendsred at the Fehruary term, 1865, in the case of James Harlan's administrators vs. James Harlan's hairs, &c. I will sell nt tors vs. James Harlan's hairs, &c. I will sell nt public outery, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT.

REAL ESTATE! 1. THE RESIDENCE

grnvc.—Louisville Journal.

What is Piracr?—It seems a marvel that statesinen of this nineteenth centrury chould be since the set of property will indicate to me before the day of sale the amount at which

hid for such parts respectively. 2. THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE of James Harlan, dec'd, immediately outside of ths city limits, adjoining the farms of E. H. Taylor, L. A. Thomas, and Philip Swigert. It is the farm purchased by the doceased from the heirs of S. I. M. Major. It contains 150 acres, of which about 35 or 40 acres are wood land, and nearly all of the halanca is in cultivation. The improvements upon this farm are unswelly good. nearly nil of the halanca is in oultivation. The improvements upon this farm are unusually good, and it is as desirable a form or suburban residence, of its size, as is to be found in this locality.

3. The undivided half (lower half) of or

HOUSE AND LOT

4. A FARM

about nine miles from Frankfort, known as the Simon Hopper farm, containing about 154 acres. This is one of the best farms in the neighborhood In which it is situated. It has upon it vory fair huildings, suitable for residence and farming purposes. It is well timhered, is a first rate grass farm, and is not very far from the railroad.

5. The undivided half of n

HOUSE AND LOT

in the city of Louisville, on Center street, former-In the city of Louisville, on Center street, formerly cwned by nine Timmons, and conveyed by him to George Robertson and Jas. Harinn. This is a first rate residence for a small family.

Purchasers are invited to examine each piece of

property for themselves.

All the property will he sold upon n credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of sale bonds. As to nll the aforesnid property, except the esidenos of deceased in Frankfort, I am authorized to give immediate possession to the purchaser upon his executing bond to restore possession of the same in the event the sale is not confirmed by the Court, and pay a rensonable rent for the use of the same. As to the city residence, the purchaser can obtain possession after the confir-

JOHN M. HARLAN, Special Com'r.

Mnroh 21, 1865-tds. * Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer & Reporter, and National Unionist insert two times oach and send bills to this office.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MAR-shal General's office, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau nrainstruc-

ted to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such desorters as present thomselves in accordance with its provisions.

"by the president of the united states of amen

"A PROCLAMATION.

passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other parposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penaltics of the orime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or rsport themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hersinafter mention days after the proclamation hersinatter mentioned, shall he deemed and taken to have voluntarily rellinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to hecome citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, helng duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction heling duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the pennities of this section. And the President is hereby anthory ized and required forthwith, on the presags of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamathe provisions of this section, in which proclama-tion the President is requested to notify all deser-ters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall he pardoned on condition of re-turning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, he it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issna this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do herehy notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this preclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and compan-

ies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period oqual to the time lost by desertion.
"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunte set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to

be affixed.
"Dene at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lerd one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN. "By the President: "William H. Sewann,

"Sectary of Stats."
The records and returns of these deserters will

e made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the hock of deserters arrested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendoring themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward
be poid for the arrest of deserters who may he

presented subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Prevest Marshals. Jas. B. FRY, Pro. Mar. Gen. W. H. SIDELL Lient. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. fer

Ky.

March 21, 1864 .- swot.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY......MARCH 28, 1865.

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Feniau Society" being new fully organissd in Frankfort, will meet every Satnrday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall--'till further notice.

Review of News.

Official despatches have been received of a severe fight in Virginia. On Saturday morning the enemy attacked Gen. Grant's lines, and hy a strong and sudden assault captured Fort Steadman An attack was then made on Fort Haskell, which was checked and the enemy repulsed with great loss. After two attempts to retake the captured Fort by the first brigade of Hart suff's division, the second brigade arrived, when a charge was made and the enemy were driven from the Fort with the loss of a great number in killed and wounded. According to official reports from Gen. Grant the rebel prisoners already number 2,700, and at the point where the enemy entered the Federal lines their loss in killed was not less than 3,000. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and the guns retaken. Gen. Grant estimates his loss at 800. Gen. McLaughlin was captured by the rebels in Fort Steadman.

The news from Sherman are cheering. He is still marching on. The rebel reports of their victories and Sherman's raverses prove false. A portion of Gen. Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, on the 21st, met the enemy at Olive Hill, where an engagement ensued. The enemy were beaten and flanked and refreated in great confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro' and Raleigh. Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in communication with each other and are pressing the enemy close lv. Gen. Schofield entered Goldsboro' on the 21st instant, meeting with hut small re. sistance and capturing a large amount of property. Rehel prisoners say the rebel authorities are unable to resist Gen. Grant's combinations and that Ruleigh must certainly fall. Great despondency prevails throughout North Carolina, according to the statement of the Fayetteville Observer.

A fight occurred between a party of twenty Union soldiers, sent out hy Gen. Merefrom Paducah, on Wednesday last. Twenty guerrillas were killed, including the notorious leader, Capt. McDougall. Captain Gregory, on our side was killed. General ing Western Kentucky of guerrillas.

a question of vital importance

states, who had escaped from jail in Colum-1 ion feeling.

uight at 1557.

Treason in the New Jersey Legislature,

Constitutional Amendment, is receiving the applause of the peace, semi-rebel sheets in Kentucky and other States. The bold stand bellious States, -which rights by the way those States have already themselves ahandoned-their tender regard for the feelings native country, is exciting the admiration of southerly direction from Great Salt Lake told his friends they could have peace by the done still more to win the applause of trait. - the ore being so rich it is stated, as to be sioners were such that Mr. Lincoln could ors. Fearing that the majority in the State mediately took the requisite steps to make Washoe lodes. null the wishes of that majority. An act was introduced and passed forbidding the New Jersey soldiers in the field the right of voting. If these citizens, disfranchised in the eyes of the Peace Democracy because the part of the letter writing community, 3, elected. The New Jersey Legislature has, interests of the rebellion. But not confest to do it homage. A bill was brought before the Legislature to incorporate an association in Sussex county, for raising a monument to those soldiers from that county who had fallen in battle for their country. The bill mentioned them as engaged "in the suppres. sion of the present unholy rebellion." The Democratic majority struck out the word "milioly." Loyal members moved the inser tion of the terms "wicked and causeless," then "canseless" alone, and finally "unjustisolid vote, refused to characterize the rebel.

feared the people." Such is the Legislature that has refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. It has done it because of its New York Times, in a late letter to that pasympathy with rebellion and of its hopes for per states that a rebel diplomatic council the success of the Confederacy. Those who had just been held in Paris. Mr. Mason praise the New Jersey Assembly for its work from London, and Messrs. Mann and Buchare prompted to it by the same sympathy ananfrom Brussels were present. The result and hopes. They are praising men who are of their deliberations were of course kept engaged in an infamous work, applauding from the public, but there were indications a nest of traitors who are doing all they dare for their country's ruin.

A prominent argument urged by the is that it is an unwarranted interference with that negotiations are now going on between and upright in their deportment. the affairs and rights of the States in rebel- European Governments which will impart lion. This plea is found in nearly every article and speech against the act. But it is this statement of the rebel organ is printed the loyal citizens of Shelbyville, for their hard to show where this interference lies, as by the Moniteur. Members of the Council have present and future welfare and happiness, far as Kentucky is concerued. On this ques- also been heard to boast that there would be and their safe return to homes and friends. tion she votes for herself-as her own interest requires. Her most prominent statesmen admit that the institution of slavery is May." This date is not very far off so that orderly men; and we fully anticipate that troops hereafter, no county, town, township, laborers, which laborers cannot be had un. Malakoff says, however, that "on our side tlemanly and soldierly Wisconsin boys. der the existing state of things. Therefore of the question we have unmistakable evifor ber prosperity in the future she is called upon to give her sanction to the proposed ment of the war has there been so little measure. On still higher ground this is re- likelihood of the recognition of the Conquired-the permanency of the Union, and federacy as now." This is no doubt true. its peace in the future demand the removal The indications both from France and Engof that which must always endanger both. land are most favorable to our Government. The free loyal States are urging Kentucky Though these countries may lament our sucto give her voice for the amendment, that cess through fear of it operating disastronsthe firm establishment of the Union may ly on Monarchical governments—as Carlyle be assured. On the contrary sympathizers says, of driving England to Democracy by porations still continues, and they have not with the rebellion and those who love the express train-and on this account may have South better than the Union are urging the intended to interfere in case of the success them have but a million and a half yards, State to resist the Amandment, because of the Federal arms; yet it has been too rap- which is not half so much as a single corpootherwise she may interfere with the rights id and overwhelming for them now to inter- ration has had at once in times past of those who are doing all they can to des- pose with safety to themselves. The strength troy the Union. Which advice is it for the and power of the Union have been too plaininterest of Kentucky to follow? It is well ly revealed for those Governments to place known that it was the intention of the South themselves in array against it. Still the to carry on the war in the border States, and wily emissaries of the rebels will have to that Kentucky especially was to become be closely watched. They are traitors, nt the dark and bloody, ground again. The terly unserupulous as to what they do or say. Richmond Enquirer, taunting the Gulf States | Our ministers abroad will need to be unceaswith their cowardice in deserting Virginia in ingly watchful of their canning and mendac its great straits, charges them with this pur- ity, and to meet them holdly at every point. pose, and that they raised the standard of rebellion so boldly because they were "protected by those on the border." We all know March 25th, gives from a Washington corhow the Southern army violated Kentucky respondent a series of revelations? concern neutrality, and came here to overrun and ing the rehel Confederacy which are of very desolate the State, and how again and again important character-we are obliged to add. they have attempted to make the State the however, if true. Yet from the present conseat of war. Again, Secession leaders de- dition of the Confederacy, from recent reclared that Secession would be the ruin of ports from Richmond as to the views of Geu slavery, and they were implored by the bor- Lee and from what has been again and agnin der States to desist from rebellion in order asserted as to the opinion of Mr. Stephens on dith, and seventy guerrillas thirty miles that their interest in the institution might the prospect of the success of the rebellion not be destroyed. Did they listen to the these revelations are worthy of notice. It is pleading of Kentucky, or at all regard her stated that Gen. Lee was brought before a 000 or \$7,000,000, equal to \$8,250,000 or \$3,- and give such instructions as will enable the rights? Not for a moment. Why then are rebel Senate Committee appointed to inquire we called upon to oppose a measure, requir- into the condition of the Confederacy. He Meredith has several expeditions out clear. ed by the good of the country and the inter- said it would be bad policy to evacuate Richest of the State, merely because it will in- mond as the Virginia troops would not go in-Gen. Crook resumed command of the terfere with the rights of States in rebellion? to North Carolina, and that they had not Department of Western Virginia on the 21st. It was their purpose to establish a Govern- troops enough to last till midsummer, thus He and Gen. Kelly were exchanged some ment though they knew that to accomplish necessitating the arming of the negroes. He it the Border States must be utterly ruined . also states that the army was almost unani The Richmoud Examiner is solicitous yet we are to bow to their will and vote for mous for peace, the common sentiment being The Richmoud Examiner is solicitous bout the arrangement for supplying Richmond with food, and says the fate of the city and the whole Confederacy is becoming a question of vital importance

Some Yankes officers, a rebel paper.

The Richmoud Examiner is solicitous by the are to bow to their will and vote for the count at the count at the paper, published at they cannot prolong the war through beginn that they cannot prolong the war through that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to the district, and the man is entered to mous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to the district, and the man is entered to mous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to district, and the man is entered to mous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to district, and the man is entered to mous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to district, and the man is entered to mous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to district, and the man is entered to mous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to district, and the man is entered to mous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to district, and the man is entered to fold in a different sub-district, there district the district of this actual residence.

The whole object and purpose of this section is the cause has been referred to me to receive the form that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to the district of its adifferent exclusive that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to the fold in a different exclusive that they cannot prolong the war through beginn to the folion that they cannot prolong the war through tha about the arrangement for supplying Rich- their henefit. But the ratification by Ken- that they cannot prolong the war through mond with food, and says the fate of the tucky is no interference with the rights of another campaign. He thinks the best polcity and the whole Confederacy is becoming the South. Had they not forsworn their allicy is to make peace on the plan prosposed voting for it, and neither would have interbia made their appearance in the public fered with the rights of the other. That they man power could save it. bia made their appearance in the public square when Sherman entered that city. The plan Mr. Stephens proposes is this. The state of the secreted by residents of the place. This tells of some remains of a Un. as she believes to be best, and in no the icon ederate Government towards negotiate the place. This tells of some remains of a Un. as she believes to be best, and in no the icon ederate Government towards negotiate the icon ederate Government towards nego sense does injustice to the South. The tions or to carry on the war as futile and un- work well. So we gladly welcome its ap-Gold closed in New York on Saturday South has cut herself loose from our sympajust to the people, Mr. Stephens thus states

pearance, and hope that it will meet with and not to affect or control the question as to the place of credit. This is manifest from the conscorned the entreaties of the border States | First-Let President Lincoln issue an address to not to drag them into the horrors of civil the army and people of the Sonth, embodying what he has said as to peace, and what passed at war. This maudlin sympathy with her in the interview.

Second—Appoint Commissioners to meet State New Jersey, for her refusal to ratify the her infamous crimes is utterly at variance with patriotism and manliness.

There is no longer any doubt of the of her Legislature for the rights of the re- existence of rich mineral deposits in Utah, notwithstanding Brigham Young uses every effort to keep them hidden from the profane hands of the Gentile world. Meadow of those who are in arms to destroy their Valley, some three hundred miles in a all whose sympathies are with the rebellion. City, and about one hundred miles from Since the action of New Jersey ou the the head of navigation on the Colorado rivamendment, that State has by her legislation er, contains silver mines of incalulable value malleable under the hammer. Assays made would elect a legislature that would ratify in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and New the Amendment, the present Assembly im- York prove it to be worth more than the

Carcless Writers.

The report of Postmaster Donnison shows an extraordinary amount of carelesenoss on their patriotism has called them to the field, 508,025 dead letters were received during the could vote, a Union Legislature would be past year-over 9,000 a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds, bills of ex. however, decided that the majority shall not change, drafts, checks, jewelry and other vote and that the State shall remain in the valuables. Some of them were misdirected others not directed at all, others nustamped, Government agents in that city are energetinot less than 3,000, and our loss estimated with getting on her knees before the and others only partially directed. Thou-Slaveoracy, she has fallen that in the dust sands of dead letters were returned to the warding them to our various armies. It is writers, but the great majority had to be de-difficult to find vessels enough to carry the stroved.

This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence, for the amount of suffering caused by these lost letters is incalculable.

MISTAKEN BUTTER DRALERS -A Connecticut farmer has hoarded about a ton of butter; employed in carrying troops to various points captured proves larger than at first reportwaiting until he could realize seventy-five cents per pound for it. He is now offered hable," but the Democratic majority, by a thirty to thirty-six cents per pound, according to quality. The Springfield Union of Satnot find enough brother traitors with suffi- selling the same at 35 cents. In New York gone, rheumatism, ossification of the heart, cient boldness to carry it. Traitors at heart it is said that large quantities have recently Bright's disease of the kidueys, with a prethey were, every one of them, but "they been sold as low as 16 cents per pound.

Rebel Council in Parls.

from outside sources of their nature. The London Index the organ of the secessiou emopponents of the Constitutional Amendment based on the proceedings of the Council, quite a new turn to affairs in America, and and they bear with them the best wishes of peace between the North and South, of course dence that at no time since the commence-

A New York despatch, under date of think he could save the caus

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps South Carolina and Virginia.

Hampton Roads Conference, it is stated, he let of May, Mr. Lincoln being ready to treat with the States in the way he proposes. The Dix: This morning at half-past 4 o'clock instructions of Mr. Davis to his Commis- the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault not entertain them. Other revelations of like proaching peace. These may or may not be of the desperate state of the Confederacy. and we believe that if our arms shall be successful in the hattles which seem to be impending Davis, will he forced to make overture of peace. They may be made before more blood is shed, in view of the hopelessof their country will hope and pray.

The N. Y. Evening Post says the cally employed in shipping supplies and for at 800-may prove less. stores, which comprise provisions for the men, fornge for the horses, small ammunition, guns, shot, shell, cannon and supplies hundred by the 2d corps. There may be something that had been done. Regarding the of every description. The number of vessels more to be brought in. loading is about forty, and the proportion of steamers one quarter, according to the usual overage. At the same lime vessels are day accurately, but the number of prisoners

The Indianapolis Journal gives the following description of one of the men disposition to spotted fever."

SHELBYVILLE, Kr., March 22, 1865. Malakoff, the Paris Correspondent of the Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth.

A few days since we noticed in your columns an editorial commendation of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment. For some five weeks we have had a portiou of Company G, of that regiment, with us, quartered among the loyal citizens. And our citizens, therefore, are ready to cheerfully endorse every word you wrote. The old axiom,-"a gentleman and a soldier,"-was fully exemissaries in England, this correspondent says, plified by the deportment of the members "declares in an article which is no doubt of Company G, who were here. They are soldiers,—gentlemen—good citizens—mora

We regretted that they were ordered away

We now have with us a company of the on the basis of separation, by the first of 185th Ohio. They appear to be good and rniued beyond hope, and that the State needs we shall not be kept very long in suspense. they will be worthy successors of the gen

> Respectfully, yours, PRINADO.

a stand, and but very few of the cotton factories are now running. (In a falling market they find it difficult to dispose of their goods. The work on the Newburyport cor- be given? a large amount of cloth on hand. All of

The Unprophetic Jeff. Davts.

The most passionate admirers of Jeff. Davis cannot feel much confidence in him as a prophet. Four years ago, in February, 1841, he said in Stevenson, Ala: "Your border the cases can be readily determined. States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within sixty days, as we will be your only friends. England will recognize, us and a glorious future is before us. The grass will grow in the Northern cities where the pavements have been worn by the tread of commerce. We will carry war where it s easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch await the armies in the densely populated cities."

CAPTURED COTTON .- The Government has now over 20,000 bales of the captured Sn. vannah cotton at the Quarantine Public parties or direct shipment to England on may dwoll of the time of the enrollment. bales, and the roceipts by rail, &c., of other and as recruits may, for bounties or bribes, de cotton, 3,000 bales

Lebanon Loyal Enterprise.

We have received the first number of this -no hn- which it is his purpose to discuss. He

Arthur's Home Magazine for April has been received It is a very handsome number and is filled with articles of great Second—Appoint Commissioners to meet State Commissioners to consult on peace and the return of States on condition of obedisnee to the Constitution and laws.

In the stitution and laws. sioners of conference, who shall enter Congress upon equal terms. Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Company of the control of The well-known and popular writer, Virginna F. Townsend, commences a new serial enand independently of this Act. titled "Whether it paid." This number of When Mr. Stephens returned from tha the Home Magazine is well worth reading.

Battle in Virginia-The Rebels Repulsed

-- Capture of 2,700 Prisoners. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Major Genera captured Fort Steadman; hut after a vigorous contest the fort was recaptured with sixeen hundred prisoners and two tlags. Gen character are given, all pointing to an ap- McLaughlin was taken prisouer by the rebcls, who assaulted Fort Haskell, but were of true, but they agree well with what we know repulsed with great loss. The official report

E. M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 10:30 P. M., March 25.—Gen. Dix: Later reports from General ness of the rebel cause. For this all lovers Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operation of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The rebel prisoners nlready number 2,700. The rebel killed and wounded Gen Grant estimates at probably

> E. M. STANTON. CITY POINT, 8 A. M. March 25 .- E. M

U. S. GRANT. CITY POINT, 7:30 P. M .- E. M. Stanton: m not yet able to give the result of the

"Why, do you understand those langu-

ages? "No, but we pay for the best and we would for. I ought to have it.

DRAFT.

OPINION.

TTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March, 15, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary War:

Sir: Upon the 14th section of the act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrelling and calling out of the national forces," which provides os

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the "That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, if such persons have an actual residence within the United States, and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment;)
and it is hersby made the duty of the Provest Marshal General to make such rules and give such instruction to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Eurollment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the and that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: Provided, That in any call for credit except for men actually firmished on said call, or the preceeding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, mustered into the military or naval assrvice on the quota thereof—"

The Fall in Cotton Goods.—The Newbury-port (Mass.) Herald says the declining prices of cotton goods brings the manufactures to a stand, and but very few of the cotton fac-

Ssoond. Where the "actual rosidence" of the recruit is in one sub-district, and he is enrolled in a different sub-district, where shall the oredi Third. In cases where the recruit has no le-

gal domicil or actual residence in any curoll ment sub-district, shall he be credited to the sub district or district where he is enrolled, or shall he be allowed to select his locality? 1. The first of the above questions may be di-

vided iuto two parts: First, as to the meaning of the words "actual residence;" and secondly, as to the prepor mode of ascertaining the "ac tual residence." It is very difficult to give a test by which the question of actual residence may be determined

in each particular case. A few general rules may he given, however, by which a vast majority of

1. Every person must be presumed to have on actual residence somewhere. A mon can have but one actual residence at one and the same time.

3. A residence once acquired remains until an othor is acquired. 4. The place of a man's origin is that of his ctual residence until he acquires another.

5. Minors have their actual residence with their

parents, guardians, or, if apprentices, with their 6. Adults roside at the places of their dwelling. A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, trade or occupation. He dwells of the place he habitually sleops or passes his

7. In every country there is more or less population floating like drift. They never expect t remain long at any place, and go thence whenever and wherever the hope of employment may in-Stores, Staten Island, ready for sale to third wite, or foncy dictate. Such persons have their actual residence in the community in which they

500,000 in gold, to be drawn for on England ascertain the facts, and assign the oredit accordance. or returned in gold coin by the Government bankers in London. The arrivals of Government cotton since Monday are 9,000 districts have an interest as well as the recruits, clare controry to the fact, their places of residence, the rules to be proscribed should admit of

II. My opinion is, that where the actual rssl-dence is in one sub-district, and the man is en-rolled in a different sub-district, the credit should credited. In order that the credit may be made than the place of enrollment. These words are introduced to announce the fact of enrollment, text, and especially from the words in parenthe ses just following those above quoted, to-wli ""if liable to enrollment.")

III. Nothing else appearing it must be taker for granted that actual residence is the place of

1 am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servan JAS. SPEED Official: W. H. SIDELL,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Ass't Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.
March 28, 1865-1t.

OPINION.

TTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 13, 1865. Ilon. Edwin M. Stanton, Seo'y f War:

Sir: In your letter of the lith of March, you ask me whether, under the Act of Congress en-titled "An Act to amond the several Acts hereto-fore passed to provide for the enrolling and call-[We have not the space for the report ing out the national forces, and for other purpositioned but will nublish it in our next ses," approved 3d March, 1865, the Provo mentioned, but will publish it in our next manner.]

ses," approved 3d Maron, 1805, the mentioned, but will publish it in our next marshal donoral is required to change the present quotes in the appellment, made since their assigns

> In the 13th section of the Act, it is enaoted 'That where any revised carollment in any congressional or draft district has been obtained r made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quots of such dis-trict may be adjusted and opportioned to such re-vised enrollment, instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment, as it may have stood pefore the revision. It will be perceived that the language of this

section is in the past tense, and section by itself, and as unaffected by other clauses in the statuto, it applies as well to any

future, as to any existing enrollment.

But, at the time of the enactment, there was an enrollment and pending draft under a call for employed in carrying troops to various points captured proves larger than at first reportions the little and 27th sections. It is provided in the 15th and 27th section, that the rule of credits where they entered our lines was not less than three thousand.

U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT.

for. Indeed. Congress has, by implication, de-clared that the quotas assigned for the present or May 25, 1864 w&twly-325.

pending draft shall not be interfered with. This could have been done in the enacting parts of the statute, but may be as well end apily done

by proviso.

Now, if the corrections provided for in the 13th soction are made to apply to the present draft, the quotas as essigned therefor, will be interferod with. This is what Congress has said shall not be done. After the pending draft, the pro-visces will have performed their office, and all

future drafts must be made subject to the rules prescribed in the Act.

I om, therefore, of the opinion that the Provest Marshel General is not required to change the present quotas in the pending draft by reason of corrections in the eurollment, made since their assignment.

tholr assignment. I om, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. SPEED, Official: W. H. SIDELL,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Ass't. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.
March 28, 1865-1t. Att'y Gon.

A LIST OF LETTERS

EMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 28th day of March, 1865. which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office et Washington, D. O. Hassett, Mrs. R. A. Bradley, Albert Blundin, John Ball, J. C. Hawkins, Mrs. Eda Hampton, Mrs. Mary Jones, Mrs. Bello Bresding, Garland Blanton, W. Blanton, W. MoCrary, Dr. John C. Bush, Miss Marth Bush Pates, Mrs. Susan Rider, Henry Bailey, R. L Cheoks, Miss Susie V. heoks, Miss Sueie V. Rohinson, Miss Ka ox, Mrs. Robecca S. (3) Speed, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Lncy A. Whitman, Miss Cara Oudley, Miss Ellon Dulancy, George Frazier, William Wilson, Elisabeth raco, John Wilson, Mrs. Francis (2) Mr. G. M. H.

Ioleman, Col. Jacob 11. Persons calling for any of the above letters rill please say "advertised" and give date of list.

**POffice open from 8 o'clock, A.M., until

W. A. GAINES, P. M. March 28, 1866-1t-.

Master Commissioner's Notice. FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff, Mary C. Gore's Hoirs, Defendants, BY the order of the Frankfin Circuit Court, mode in this cause at the February term, 1865, the same has been referred to ms to escertain the estate which came to the hands of the Executor, the emount of debts paid end to be paid to him, what disposition has been made of the slaves set free, and such other matters touching said estate as will show the amounts to he divided amongst the dovisees and heirs. Also to ascertoin how many heirs and devisees are entitled to an interest in said estate and what will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settle ment, and parties interested present their proof n time to enable me to report to the June term,

1865, of said court. Morch 24, 1865. G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner. T. N. LINDSRY, Attorney.

NOTICE. FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, March 28, 1865. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of value of the cotton already landed is \$6,500, 000 or \$7,000,000, equal to \$8,250,000 or \$3. and give such instructions are sill such as the stockholders of the stockh By order of the Board

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bodford, assignss of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Potty, Plaintiff,

Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendante. Petition in Equity.

GWIN, Master Commissioner. Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.



UST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Gardon Seeds of the Now Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customors know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETI'S SEED, I say make a trial of thom, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.

S. C. BULL. Feh. 24, 1865-4m.

GOUGH NO MORE TRY STRICKLAND MELLELUBUS GOUGH BALSA)

URES Coughs, Colds, Sore Threat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

solid vote, refined to characterize the rebelling to quality. The Springheld Union of Satlion by any one of these terms. Finally a
Democrat moved to insert the word "righter
ous" before "rebellion," but the trailor could
ous" before "rebellion," but the trailor could
ous before "rebellion," but the trailor could change the rule of credits as to the pendgargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleaswould change the rule of credits as to the pendgargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleaswould change the rule of credits as to the pendgargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleaslng draft, or that would postpone it, or that sant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. would interfere with the quotas assigned there. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Drugglsta

FFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Cenrts of the djoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.] djeining counties.

. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON FRANKFORT, KY.

FFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitel of the State.

Will be in Frankfert the second and third May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE-West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO. DRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Conrts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY. MACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any husiness confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, Ja.

JOHN M. HARLAN

· HARLAN & HARLAN Attorneys at Law FRANKFORT, KY.

11 1LL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts helden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelhy, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special nttention given to the collection of chims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James (Karlen, dec'd, Correspondence in reference to

Marlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference t hat business is requested. March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINELE

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op dosite Commonwealth Printing Office

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoa and Dysupon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanlientry try one hottle. upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimons of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just roccived n fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghioghony and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowos markot price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

L. WEITZEL.

V. BEABERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS, Claret Brown, Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will soll low for cash.

They will carry on the Thiloring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give the straightern both as to its execution and the

satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan IInll, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

To Dycing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. MEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at

Now, therefore, 1 THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforosaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the scal of the Commonwealth to he affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. DESCRIPTION.

Ho is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexlon, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of overy sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foelish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

WANTED VOLUNTEERS!

LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly of the 139th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill his Company for the 189th O. V. I.

Boys enlist with voteran officers and get (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars eash bounty, and (\$160) one hundred dollars Government bounty.

Office No. 152½ Wulnut street near 4th, Cincipanti Ohio.

Feb. 1, 1865-1t*.

NOTICE.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. June 27,1864 -336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,)

against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. N pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, ns Commissioner, appeinted in this cause, offer for snle, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it heing County Court day, ou credits of 6, 12, 18 and 21 months, at the Court House loss in the town of Falmonth.

of 6, 12, 18 and 21 months, at the Conrt House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bands with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.

FALMOUTH. June 27, 1864--336--6tw3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
ohn W. Sanders,
Plaintiff. ngainst

William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander San-ders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs Defendunts. at law of William Sanders, Sr.,

ANIIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divis in of lands which belenged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said sidents notice of said application, that

non-residents notice of said application, the they may appear thereto. Thos. N. Lindsky, Attorney for Plaintiff. A copy attest: A. II. RENNICK, Clork C. C. July 20, 1864—316—tw&w3w.

NEWENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively. The

Chartered Gapital, - - \$500,000

Losses equitably adjusted and premptly paid. GEO, W. GWIN, Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.



FLUX! STRICKLAND'S

SOLDIERS!

Patented October 13, 1863.

Orange, Pink,

nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of

Wearing Apparel. ATA SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. AT For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, Fronch, and German, inside of each package. For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase flowed Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receiver of price 10. rould otherwise cost five times that sum.

Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of prico-cents. Manufactured by 110WE & STEVENS, For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE. day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling hersolf MARY. She is 23 years old, copper By the Governor: pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with

as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Common wealth Office, Fyon want your Hair Trimmod, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMBEL'S BARBER SHOP.

COLORING. TENTLEMEN can havothelr Whiskers, Goatee, Monstache or Imporial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. S. 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP ·NOTICE

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a rnnaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belengs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said hoy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come ferward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

TNOTICE.

TRUTICE.

nnd pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers that he still continues th Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully

solicits a continuance of the patronage horetofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORI BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best

quality of paper. BLANK BOOKS of every description anufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST. Is undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

, A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an arden advocate of the best interests of the Governmen of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Greceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each

The publication will be commenced in as shor a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Trans—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance.......\$2 00 Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon ditional Union Men. ROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-tucky has found but little expression, either in

Union Color Sentiment of the State of Kell the Anderson, either in the addresses of the preminent politicians or in the addresses of the preminent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactors. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactors. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactors. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactors. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactor of States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactors. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactor of the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactors. The pressure of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of States, has at last ripened into dissatisfactors. The pressure of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of the pressure of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance of the pressure of murmuring, though somewhat alleviance o

who have been cured and the state of the sta ployed must he varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Chelora Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bettle.

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

The voto of the people of Kentucky, on overy oceasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority nro with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important

features of a Daily, that have not hitherto receiv-ed from the press here the prominence desirable n a mercantilo community. Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on

Monday, April 18th, 1864. TERMS. To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,

twenty conts per week.

To Mail Subscribors, payable in advnned, \$1 00 por month; \$5 00 for slx months; \$9 00 for one

L. A. CIVILL. 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES. WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a largo number of ealls attended with entire satisfaction, to nll concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Williams and myself nurchased his artise stelling Graham and myself nurchased his artise stelling. lie Graham and myself purchased his entirestock on hand, which, togother with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the



Wo have also concluded to manufacture and wo have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of wooden coffins, of every size, price, and

quality.

Wo are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all ordors entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

Vo. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

Statement of the Condition



ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA IN-SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capitul is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and is paid up.

ASSETS Par Value. Market Val Real Estate unincumbered, Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hands of Ag'ts Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., 44,000 00 44,000 semi-annual interest, Michigan Central R. R. Co.,
M'tgage Bends, 8 per ct.,
semi-annual interest,.....
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. et. somi-annual interest,...... Cleveland & T. Railroad 3,500 (S. F.) Mertgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,..... 25,000 29,000 0

25,000 per cent., semi-annual 25,000 29,250 00 Total liabilities,

7 per cent., semi-annual 25,000 26,000 00 interest,.... P. Ft. W. & C. Railread, (2d Mort.) Mertgnge Bonds, 50,000 57,000 00 R. R. Second Mortgago Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-

semi-annual interest,..... N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,..... onn. River Railroad Co. M'tgage Bonds, 6 per et., somi-annual interest, Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bends, 6 per et., 3.000 semi-annual interest, N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co. M'tgage Bends, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,...... Vayne County, Michigan, 50,000 52,500 00 Bends, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest.....

3,240 00

25,000 25,000 00 38,000 75,000 81,750 00

1874, 5 per cent., semi-an-nual interest,..... nited States Coupon Bends 1881, 6 per cent., semi-nn-.. 182,500 191,625 00 semi-annual interest,...... Connectiont State Script, 6 109,000 172,380 00 200,000 200,000 00

ct., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00 R. I. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 50,000
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent.
semi-annual interest,..... 100,000
Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., 100,000 110,000 00 ct., semi-annual interest, 25,000 20,250 00 N. J. State Stock, 6 por ct.,

ct., semi-annual interest,
Atlantic Doek Co., Mortg'o
Bonds, 7 per cent., semiannual interest,
Atlantio Mutunl Insurance
Co., Serip, 1863, 1864,....
500 Shares llartford and N.*
Haven R. R. Co. Stock,
200 Shares Conn. River R. eester R. R. Co. Stock, ..., 50 Shares Conn. River Co. Waterbury, Conn.,...... 50 Shares Stafford L'nk S'k, Stafford Springs, Conn.,. 36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,....... 200 Shares Revere B'nk S'k, 100 Shares First National
Bank S'k, Boston, Mass.,
200 Shares B'k of the State
Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo...
100 Shares Merchants Bank
Stock, St. Louis, Mo.....
200 Shares Mechanies Bank
Stock, St. Louis, Mo......

20,000 400 Shares Farmers and Mochanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa. 500 Shares Bank of Hartf'd 20,000 Co. S'k, Hartford, Conu., 440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bunk S'k, llart

ford County, llartford, 00 Shares City Bank Stock, Bank, Hartford, Conn.,... 00 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,... 00 Sbares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn... N. Y. City, 800 Shares Broadway Bnnk

S'k, N. Y. City,...

vers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City,...... 100 Shares City B'k Stock,

100 Shares Mercantile Bank

10,000

10,000

20,000

10,000

10,000

20,000

20,000 19,400 00

10,500 00

24,000 00

300 Shares Butchers & Dre-

Stock, N. Y. City,...... 200 Shares Market B'k S'k, 20,000 30,000 10,000 40,000 Stock, N. Y. City,. 300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City,..... 200 Shares North River, B'k 30,000 20,000

Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 13,000 00 100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Steek, N. Y. City,..... \$3,401,938 56 4,025 00 Total assots of Company,...

LIABILITIES. The amount of Liabilities dne or not due to banks and other creditors,... None Losses adjusted and due,. None. 5,478 50 Losses adjusted and not due,. 122,625 02

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ... HARTFORN COUNTY,

HARTFORN COUNTY,

Themas A. Alexander, President, and Lucins
J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the
affairs of the said Cempany—that the said Insu-

rance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the mnnagement of said Cempany, nor for any other porson or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864. This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Atna Insurance Company of Hartford Cenn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and oxhibits required hy the previsions of an nct, entitled "An quired by the previsions of an act or regulute Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is pessessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dellars, as required by said act, the thousand dollars, as required by snid act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is heroby licensed and required by snid act, the said, is heroby licensed and required to said, is heroby licensed and required to said. said, is heroby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfert, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this licenso may he revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said

Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. Sho is about 17 years old 5 teet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she helongs to John Holloway, of Knox-

ville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.

& Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1861

nt Louisville at 7:10, P. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at nll stations,) leaves Louisville at 8:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50, A. M.

FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundnys excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-

ington and Frankfort Railroads.

N and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisvillent 5:35
A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, oxcept Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsbero and
Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for
New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrencoburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles,
at Payne's fer Georgetown, and at Lexington, via
rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab
Orchard, Somersst, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and
all interior towns.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisvillent 5:35
and their approhension and delivery to the jailer
of Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county, within one year from this date,
for Clarko county.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOR,
have horeunte set my hnnd and caused
the scal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th
day of Jan., A. D. 1865, and in the

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. ariving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN loaves Lexington at 2 P.

M., and arrives at Louisvillo at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Froight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. Froight is received and discharged from 7:30 A

sale, and all further information oan he had at the
40,500 00 Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook
stroets. SAMUEL GILL, Jan. 9, 1864.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

Everybody wants to make ont their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by 15,000 30,000 00 having nicely

10,000 19,000 00 PRINTED BILL BEADS.

JOB ROOMS

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-CISIONS OF THE COUR OF APPEALS, DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 5 00

1 vol. Price

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

LAWYER'S BRIEFS Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and

BLANKS.

NUTICE. THERI. WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Frnnklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, ns a runaway slave, n negro woman calling horself MARTHA. Snys that she belongs to Thos. Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 24 years of ago, of a copper color, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 foet six inches high, and wns arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky

TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Inrris Harrod living in said county, on the Harvie Mill road, three miles cast of Jacksonville, and the same distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting honse, ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old this spring, shoe on the right fore foct, small white spot on the right fore shoulder, with saddlo, blanket and bridle on, when taken up. Appraised by me to One Hundred and Twonty-five Dollars, this 13th day of June. 1864.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM B. KEAS, was, on the night of the 25th day of November, 1864, by some unknown erson or persons murdered.

L. S. have horeunts set my hand and causoid the scal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Jan., A. D. 1865, and in the Tid year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor. E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. Ly Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

AVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronago, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.

Evenkfort June 22. 1864—835-3m.

11,500 00 15,000 00 15,000 00

1,250 00

5,000 00

5,000 00

1,800 00

21,600 00

10,000 11,000 00

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23,410 22,239 50

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> 14,000 14,840 00 12,400 00

10,000 10,000 30.000

10,000 11,800 00 10,800 00

47,600 00

5 3000 20,000 22,500 00

38,000 00 20,000

\$128,303 55

33,900 00 Insurance Company.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648. Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington

XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sundny) at 5:35, A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Raco Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview.
Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives

Monday, March 28, 1864.--tf

EXPRESS TRAIN will loave Louisville nt 5:35

all interior towns.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somersot, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nieholasville, Georgetown, Sholbyville, and other towns in the interior for

Superintendens.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE Turn ont that class of Printing in the highest style 200 00 of the art, and at the

Anguet 8, 1830

FOR SALE

.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

on moderate terms.

Clerks, Short, and J'other kinds of Blanks, printed on short not and modernte terms.

tucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648. STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, sor.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Now, thorefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the unknown innrderers, and their approhension and delivery to the jailer of Clarko county, within one year from this date, hereals when such persons are indicated by the

SHRYOCK & REA

eatisfaction. Terms, CASE. Frankfort, June 22, 1864-835-8m.